



We do not know for how long Col. Thompson has engaged the three Italian stars who head his company, but he is sure to get a great deal of business from the fact that he is the first to wish to terminate the engagement. There certainly was not a great deal of business from the fact that he is the first to wish to terminate the engagement. There certainly was not a great deal of business from the fact that he is the first to wish to terminate the engagement.



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

afternoon's concert will be given at 2 o'clock. The program for this event has not yet arrived. Mr. Stephens states that the program for the night concert will be a mammoth one, being a reproduction of the one rendered on Lafayette Square, at the Paris Exposition, and including Sousa's new "Spirit of Liberty" march. The choir will have three numbers, and Mr. Stephens, knowing Sousa's penchant for marches, has decided that each one of the choir's selections shall be of that form of music. The first will be the march from "Mazurka," next the famous wedding march from "Lohengrin," both accompanied by the organ. "The Soldier's Chorus," the march from Faust, will also be given, accompanied by Sousa's band. The sale opens Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and the program for the evening will be a big outpouring for the event.

"If you want to realize the difference between the old world and the new, you should take a tour around the continent of Europe with some organization like Sousa's band," said the manager of that company in conversation with the "News" representative this morning. "It is not saying too much to say that the tour is a grand thing. It is not saying too much to say that the tour is a grand thing. It is not saying too much to say that the tour is a grand thing."

"I will remember the first railroad superintendent whom we had to ask for a special train to go from one city to another. Special trains, sir," he replied, "are only for royalty." We told him that we were royal Americans, and we must have one and the amount of the proceedings we had to go through to get that train, is something prodigious to recall.

THEATER GOSSIP.

Howard Kyle is meeting with strong success in the east in the role of Nathan Hale.

John H. Russell, who once made a big hit by writing and appearing in "A City Directory," has just died in New York.

"Held by the Enemy" is running at the American theater, New York, with Joe Kennard in the leading woman's part.

his travels to cheer other neighbors.

Louis James is mentioned as a possible member of the star cast that will support N. C. Goodwin in "The Merchant of Venice" this spring.

"Way Down East" will be seen in Portland, Oregon, week Feb. 4th, Tacoma, Feb. 12, Victoria, 13, Vancouver, 14, Seattle, 15, 16 and 17, Spokane, 18 and 19, Helena, 20, Butte, 21, 22, 23, Salt Lake City, week Feb. 24.

For the production of "The Little Minister" next week, Lewis and Gould, the clever scenic artists of the Grand, have painted new sets. Prof. Clive has also arranged a new version of "The Babble Waltzes," which run through the play.

The illness of Georgia Cayvan has brought her many messages of sympathy, and much to her annoyance, many offers of financial assistance. The latter are wholly unnecessary, for the means of Miss Cayvan are still ample, and with no signs of dissolution. But the most hopeful of her friends concede that it will be months before her health is restored.

In a recent speech Nat Goodwin announced that within a month he should play "Shivlock," in which case it is presumed Miss Elliott is to appear as Portia. Shivlock seems to be an appropriate role for Mr. Goodwin, who, although entirely unfitted for emotional roles, should be able to invest such a character

had good training, and hold good certificates, and think themselves well off with \$150 a year. They do eight hours' teaching, on five days a week, and two hours on Saturdays, that is to say, at the rate of about 9 cents an hour. A "decker" would refuse such a wage. A very charwoman would want more. Musicians, the week-backed of the community, seem to be powerless to help themselves.

LOG CABIN TO COST \$100,000.

Nathan Folwell of Philadelphia Will Have This Beautiful Home.

Nathan Folwell, 31, of this city, manufacturer, clubman and athlete, is building a log cabin that will cost \$100,000 on an island that he owns in Penobscot bay. There he will make his summer home, and island and cabin will be called Mon Reve. The island lies forty miles south of Bangor, Maine, rises high above the ocean and bay and commands a splendid view of the Canadian mountains. The idea of building the cabin originated with Mr. Folwell's father, who died some months ago. On his deathbed he urged his son to complete the task and to make the dwelling a summer residence for the Folwell family. The work was begun in September, 1899, and the structure is now ready for the roof. It will be finished in August next, and then Mr. Folwell will invite a score of the smart set of this city to spend six weeks with him, and so take part in a house-warming. There are many stately spruce trees on the island, which contains 150

acres, and the finest were cut to use in the cabin.

When completed the cabin will be two stories high and will have an attic and overhanging eaves. There will be gable ends, and in the second story dormer windows. The frontage is sixty feet and the whole front is taken up with a hall or living room, 60x30 feet. The kitchen and dining room are in separate buildings to the right and left of the rear of the cabin, but all are sheltered under one roof. On the first floor is a private dining room and also a library, a smoking room and several store rooms. Above are more than a score of sleeping and bathroom. No bathing, plaster or paper will be seen on the interior of the building, nothing but logs. The latter are fitted together as closely as the most skillful woodworkers can join them. The bark remains on the outside, but the inside has been polished so that all the beautiful markings of the native woods may be seen. In the hall is a fireplace nine feet wide. The cupstone weighs two tons and was quarried in Chester county, this State. "On it are cut in bas relief the words," "How Beautiful the Mountains," by which the elder Folwell intended to call the attention of his friends to the magnificent view of the Canadian mountains to be had from the windows.

Golf links will be one of the attractions of Mon Reve, deer park at will there, and small boats will be ready for the use of Mr. Folwell's guests. In addition Mr. Folwell will have his yacht, a forty-foot single atter, there. That craft was carried on the Paris during the Spanish-American war—Philadelphia North American.

VERDI A TERROR AS DIRECTOR.

Bolito received \$2,000 for the libretto of Verdi's "Falstaff," and Verdi himself got \$25,000 for the opera, plus 40 per cent of the acting rights, and of the price of scores and separate numbers. At the first performance of this opera, the last Verdi wrote, the price of parquet seats at Milan went up to \$50 each. A correspondent who witnessed the rehearsals wrote:

"It is well-nigh seven weeks since the rehearsals began, and four since Verdi began to supervise everything himself. Verdi's original idea was to give his 'Falstaff' in a small theater—or, at least, on a small stage—so that there

they are kept without a moment's rest, except to be sworn at—the ladies not even accommodated with chairs—from 12:30 every day until 4, 5, or 6 p.m. and it does not seem to have ever entered Verdi's head that the people on both sides of the footlights might be tired. He is not, that wonderful old tyrant. The way he goes at the orchestra! And how he knows exactly what he wants, and what an eagle's eye he has for everything! Here he stops the violins. 'What are you doing there? Repeat this figure. Well, it is no good. Do it on the fourth string instead of the third. Right now.' Then he turns to an artist: 'What is the matter with this interval? [Mind you, in an ensemble of nine with full orchestra] Do it



VAUGHAN GLASER.

In "The Prisoner of Zenda."

might be more communication between the artists and the public, or as Berlioz puts it, that the "public might vibrate with the artists." In view of this plan was the opera conceived and written, and it was only after a great deal of pressure that the master consented to give his work to the Scala. Now, he wants every effect, vocal or otherwise, realized as he conceived it, and naturally the artists find that endless details will not tell in the reproduction of the Scala stage as they would on a smaller one.

The true accent means almost everything to Verdi, and unfortunately not all the artists understand him; when he asks for more accent, they give more voice; he screams then, "Piano!" they lose all inflections; and when, after four hours' rehearsal, they have got the real accents, then they have no more voices to sing with. For

again. No good—non sta bene. Give me your part." Here he corrects, with the rapidity of the lightning, half a page of the part in question. Now he remembers something again in the orchestra—he obeys this time—and makes changes again. And when he has done all that, Da capo is the order, and the same ground is gone over and over and over again.

The greatest difficulty besides those of effects and details are in the rapidity of the syllabication and in the extraordinary speed of articulation which Verdi exacts from his artists. It is the parlous scold in singing that he requires; but, with the exception of one artist, nobody gives him satisfaction—these speak more than they sing, those sing more than they speak. Here the quality of the voice suffers, there the written phrase. And so it goes day after day.

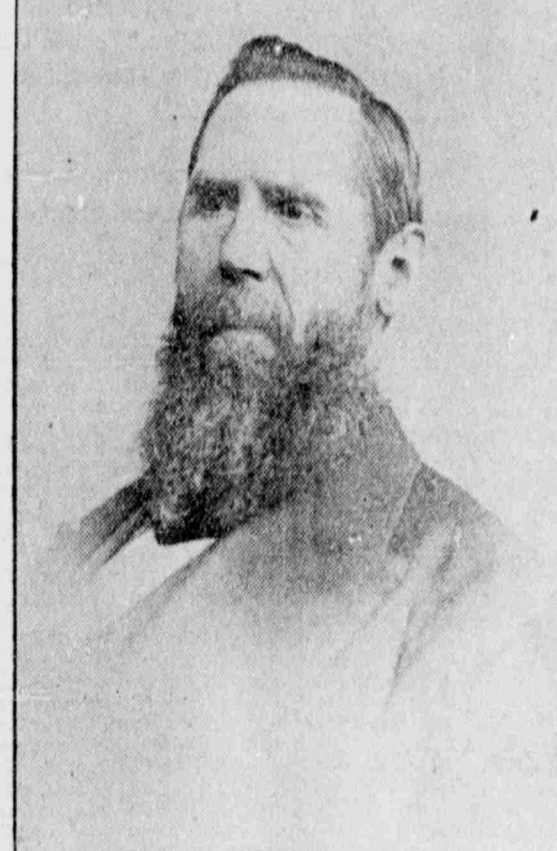
VICTORIA'S HELP TO WAGNER.

That Queen Victoria was fond of music and made many artists happy with her patronage and sympathy is well known. No one ever had more cause to feel grateful towards her than Richard Wagner. In 1855, when he had accepted the directorship of the Philharmonic Society in London for the sake of earning the miserable \$1,000 which was offered him for three months' work (less than many of his interpreters now receive for three hours' work), he was not only not given a chance to produce one of his operas, but the fragments he did compose were mercilessly abused by the critics. The Philharmonic directors "feared" Wagner's reputation of their concert by the devoting of a whole evening to Wagner's works. He was, however, kindly allowed to conduct his "Tannhauser" overture, whereupon the London Times remarked that "a more inflated display of extravagance and noise has rarely been permitted to an audience." We sincerely hope that no execution, however atrocious, will ever make such senseless discord pass in England, for a manifestation of genius. The other critics

wrote in a similar tone of contempt and under these circumstances one can understand the satisfaction which Wagner felt when he could write to Liszt regarding the Queen and Prince Albert: "They were really the first persons in England who dared to come out openly and without reserve in my favor. If you consider that they were dealing with a politically notorious individual, against whom a warrant was out on the charge of high treason, you will appreciate my sentiment when I say that I feel the most cordial gratitude towards both for their actions." What these actions were he tells in a letter to Fischer:

"The queen's behavior towards me afforded me at last a touching compensation for all the contraries and vulgar animosities which I have endured here. She and Prince Albert, who both sat immediately before me, they were applauded after the 'Tannhauser' overture with a graciousness almost amounting to a challenge, so that the public broke out into a lively and prolonged applause. During the intermission, the queen summoned me to the salon, and received me before her court with the cordial words: 'Your composition has enraptured me.'"

OLD SALT LAKERS.



HORACE K. WHITNEY.

The subject of this sketch was one of the original band of Pioneers who entered the Salt Lake Valley on July 24th, 1847. His father was the presiding Bishop of the Church, Newel K. Whitney. He did not accompany the Pioneers westward, but sent his two sons, Horace K. and Orson K., with the body led by President Young. The Whitney family early settled on the northwest corner of the block on which the Church offices now stand, and the family continued to occupy the land until a recent date, when it was disposed of to the Church, and is now the site of the Latter-day Saints' College. Mr. Whitney had had some experience as a printer in Nauvoo, and he was one of the four men appointed by President Young to get out the first number of the Desert News, which was printed June 15th, 1850; he set the type for that issue. Soon after he entered the employ of the Church, and up to the time of his death was a clerk in the office of President Young and President Taylor. He had been a school teacher in his early youth, and was a man who possessed a finished education. He was also a member of the Desert Dramatic association and played for years in the Social Hall and the Salt Lake Theater, both acting, and performing in the orchestra, the flute being his instrument. He was born in Kirtland, Ohio, July 25th, 1823, and died in this city November 22nd, 1884.

JEFFERSON'S PURCHASE.

Actor Becomes Owner of a Chicago Apartment House.

Joseph Jefferson, the famous actor, has made a considerable investment in Chicago property. He has bought from Frank G. Gustafson the Valkyrie apartment house, 73 Forty-seventh street. The price paid was \$87,000. The deed is subject to an incumbrance of \$40,000. Mr. Jefferson decided upon the purchase of the property when he was here a few weeks ago performing at Powers' theater, but the sale was not consummated until this week.

It was reported that Mr. Jefferson intended to erect a residence here which he would occupy during his future engagements in the West, but this story was contradicted by Mr. Gustafson, who sold Mr. Jefferson the property. He stated that the house which the actor has bought is composed of flats and would not make Mr. Jefferson a suitable home. It was purchased by Mr. Jefferson, he said, merely as an investment and would continue to be let to tenants as heretofore.

CAMPOS AND MACEO.

In connection with Maceo, was a correspondent of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly in the January number of the magazine, there is a curious bit of unpublished history well worth the telling. Marshal Martinez Campos and Antonio Maceo were the most intimate friends of the blood in the second degree. "Campos" was a colonel in the Spanish army and military governor of the one-time district of Mayari, Cuba, where Martinez was born. His mother was of

Cuban Indian-African blood, and first cousin to the mother of Antonio Maceo. The father took the infant Martinez to Spain, where, under Spanish law, a man takes his nativity from the place of his church confirmation or baptism, and there the child was legitimized and educated for military life.

Both Campos and Maceo were aware of the relationship between them, and although bitter contestants on the field of battle, they held each other in great personal esteem. Campos had the highest admiration for the military genius of his cousin; for after the treaty of Zanjón, when even Gomez had accepted the peace terms, Campos wrote to the war department at Madrid that "While Antonio Maceo is still in the field war cannot be considered as ended." Later, after pursuing Maceo for nine days, Campos captured the revolutionary chief, with nine wounds in his body, had been carried for thirty-six hours; but the stretcher was empty. Maceo had eluded his pursuers. But when the Castilian field marshal began to retrace his steps to Santiago, his troops were harassed by Maceo's men all along the road, and before they got out of the mountains Maceo in person led an attack upon them. A few weeks later, when, through the British consul at Santiago, Campos solicited an interview with Maceo, which was accorded him, such was his confidence in the latter's good faith that he went alone to meet his cousin in La Barana. Maceo, who came with his immediate personal staff, was much taken back to find the commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces there without a single attendant, and immediately dismissed his own men. They talked for two hours, but Maceo would not surrender. Finally, however, he agreed to leave the island, disbanding his men and burying his arms, provided the British consul would come out for him and provide him with transportation to Jamaica under the British flag. Maceo never surrendered to Spain—Kansas City World.

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